Prepared from the

PRESS TONATO, and free from all impurities

Sold by all Greens. CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

It has been discovered that one of the standards for unefulness its Mesera F. Guanneralain & Co.'s (Boston) Concentrated Luarun. That it produces a most wholesome and healthy Bread and Pastry, no one will pretend to deny.

For sale at all the principal Grocers and Druggists.

GRORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,

No. 109 Pearl st. , New-York.

IMPORTANT TO SKIRT MANUPACTURERS sod

Dealers.

You are hereby notified that I own Leverse Paters of the the United States for the "Method of Marin Hoo-Skill's by Marin Hoo Hoo House and Franks." All Hoop Skit's but marked with the date (April 2.1861.) of my Frame Patent, by Marin Hoo Hoo House States for Extrassion-Skirls. All Juditingers of these patents will be held hable for damages to the full extent of the law. LICRESS GRANTED ON LIBERAL FRIEND.

KO. 22 Warren et., New York.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S REWARD.-Let the citi-MAJOR ANDERSON'S KEWARD.—Let the citizens of New-York present this distinguished officer with one of KNOX's Isshionable Spring HATS, which will become him better than a wreath, and, though less costly than a service of plate, unficiently mark our appreciation of his services. KNOX's HATS, sold on the corner of Broadway and Fulturest, are worn by our Presidents, including Abe himself, and by all gentlemen who study to cover the "dome of thought" with the most stylish, neatly ligished, and beautiful chapeau possible to human art.

" PLUMBING AND GAS." "PLUMBING AND GAS."

The subscribers have Moven to their new building. No. 305

the st., corner of Greene. Experienced men seet to all parts of
the country same rates as city proce, and all work done it under
the supervision of ether one of the subscribers, whose long standing and knowledge of the Fractice and Theory of their Business
would warract entire estifaction.

McKRNAIR & O'HARA.

DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC BILIOUS PILLS,

DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC BILIOUS PILLS,
N.O. 34.

DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC BILIOUS PILLS, NO. 34.

DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC BILIOUS PILLS, NO. 34.

DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC BILIOUS PILLS, NO. 34.

These Pills like all pure Homeopathic remedies produce ne pain, slokness of stomach, or say unreatures whatever, but cure direase by acting directly upon the organs affected, thereby gently and promptly restoring them to the normal condition, and Each effect is perceptible only as they commence to cure; nor is may other offect ever desirable than an immediate restoration of the system to a perfect condition of feesible.

They are prepared with special reference to the various Bittory Daramonantys, so well known in all communities. Inactive Liver, Constitution, Deprence Apparation, Lowress of Sprints, admired to a few days—continue, however, until cured.

Twenty-live cents per box, or five boxes for \$1, with book, sound by mill free of charge.

Address Pailip Lies, No. 136 William-st., New York.

Sold at Rushton's, No. 10 Aster House, No. 417 and 439 Broadway, and by John Meakim, No. 679 Broadway; also, in Brooklyn by Mrs. Risyes, No. 175 Fulton-st., and Milne, No. 217 Fulton-st.; and by Jounglass and Dealers apparative.

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.

Wholessie and Retail.

E. ANTHONY, No. 50! Broadway.

Catelogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials
for Amateurs and the trade Depot of Photographic Albums.

Card Photographs of celebrities. List sent on receipt of stamp. EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINES.

The chespest, because the best, in market. Apents wanted.

Office, No. 335 Br. adway. KINGSPORD'S OSWEGO SILVER-GLOSS STARCH

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linea.

CAUTION.—Use less than usuel, as it is very strong.

Be sure you get Kingsford's Silver-Given

The LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars. LADD, WERSTER & Co., No. 500 Broadway. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the b st and cheapest priticle for Oresaing, Beautifying, Cleaneing, Curling, Preser and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES AT PREATLY REDUCED PRICES, with all improvements—Hemme Picker, Binder, Gauge, &c. Agents wanted. 538 Broadway. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- Reliable, Harmless, and instantaneous: Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barclay at Sold and applied at BATCHELOR's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st BATCHELOR'S new invented Wigs and Toupees, are truly wooderful specimens of art. Call and see them, at No. 26 Bond at.; or send for a measure card.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
DEFOT. No. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition

MOLDAVIA CREAM forces the hair and whiskers to grow inxurisatily. Sold at W. A. Barcunton's new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH, No. 62 East 27th-st. POLDS, COUDIS, CATARRES, PARALTAIS, DROPAT, CUTANNO Guid other diseases TRUSSES.-MARSH & Co.'s Radical-cure TRUSS

Office, No. 2 Vesey-at. (Astor House), opposite the church. Sii Elistic Stockings for Varicose Veins, Saoulder Staces, and sup-porters, and imported Suspensory Handages. A lady attendant TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER .- Pamsphere containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physi-clams respecting the use of this water as a remedial agent in the base of many diseases of the human system, will be furnished gratts, by Hinax W. Bostwick, No. 574 Broadwey. Ca land

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES t reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, Improved Lock, new style Hemmer Binder, Gerder, &c. 505 Broadwa

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1861.

To Advertisers.

The steady increase in the city circulation of THE TRIBUNE increases its value as a medium for city advertising. Advertisers will oblige us by sending in their advertisements as early as possible, as we are sobliged to put the paper to press at an earlier hour than formerly.

To News Agents.

Having perfected our arrangements for duplicating all the forms of THE TRIBUNE by the Stereotype process, we can now supply all orders from Newsmen by the early trains. Duplicate sets of plates enable us to print the same matter on two of Hoe's Lightning Presses at the same time. The great increase in the circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE has rendered this improvement absolutely necessary. Send along your orders.

Extra Evening Tribune.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Disunionists and Rebels, we propose to publish at 41 o'clock every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE TRIBUNE Office, and of the news dealers and boys at the usual price-2 cents.

The steamer Glasgow, with Liverpool dates of the 3d and Queenstown of the 4th inst., arrived | ladies of that city have agreed to wear a rosette at this port yesterday. Her advices have been

It is reported from New-Orleans that nothing of importance bad occurred at Fort Pickens. But all telegraphic disputches from that quarter are to be distrusted.

We learn that the famous Seventh Regiment, the pride and boast of this city, has volunteered in a body, and will be in Washington, ready for service, before Saturday next. Nine cheers for the gullant Seventh!

Every precaution is taken at Washington to guard against any sudden raid of the Rebels upon

is daily patrolled by a party of dragoons, and at night a detachment of artillery, with guns posted to sweep the bridge, keeps guard on the Washington side. It is mentioned, as a proof of the great excitement in Washington, that the gambling-houses are nearly all deserted.

The Governor of New-Jersey has issued his proclamation, calling out four regiments for the service of the United States.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, was requested by telegraph, yesterday, to set out at once for Washington with the Rhode Island troops,

Gen. Cass made a patriotic speech at Detroit, yesterday, urging the people to stand by the Union and the Government, and to rally to the defence of the National flog.

Mr. Thomson, the Democratic Senator from New-Jersey, comes out like Donglas, Bigler, and a host of other prominent Democrats in favor of the Government and the enforcement of the laws.

The reports in circulation, that large bodies of Virginians are marching upon Harper's Ferry, are not credited at Baltimore or Washington. The U. S. Armory there is garrisoned by a company of regulars.

A dispatch from Montgomery says that the Rebel Cabinet intend to call 150,000 more men into the field. The telegraph has doubtless made a blunder, and augmented the number probably to ten fold its original dimensions.

The Young Men's Republican Central Committee met last evening, and resolved that henceforth they "disclaim all party feeling, and forget all party strife, while they range themselves by " the side of the loyal men of all parties in support " of the Government."

We learn from Washington that Mr. Douglas yesterday telegraphed to Missouri the following statement of his position: "I deprecate war, but "if it must come, I am with my country and "for my country under all circumstances, and " in every contingency. Individual policy must "be subordinate to the public safety." Good for Mr. Douglas!

There was a stirring time in Boston yesterday. All day long troops of volunteers came pouring in from the country, and were quartered in Fanueil Hall, till that spacious building was crammed full, and then swarmed over into various Railroad depots and other large edifices. Gov. Andrew addressed a portion of them from the steps of the State House, in an eloquent and patriotic speech,

It was reported in town yesterday that the following appointments for this city had been made by the President:

United States Marshal ... ROBERT S. MURRAY. Assistant Treasurer RICH'D M. BLATCHFORD.

As yet, however, the report has not been con-

Jeff. Davis has issued his proclamation in response to that of the President offering commissions and letters of marque and reprisal to such as may apply for them. Every man caught under his letters of marque will be hable to be hanged as a pirate. Nevertheless, our shipowners should be on their guard. Every port in the Confederate States ought to be blockaded forthwith. If there are not national vessels enough to do it, let the Government call for privateers.

There seems to be reason to suppose that the conest with Fort Sumter was not so bloodless as the Rebels would have the country believe. There are persons in Washington who were in Charleston during the fight, and declare that they saw boat loads of dead and wounded brought to the wharves from the forts. The N. Y. Express asserts that it has reliable information that in Fort Moultrie there were 49 killed and 130 wounded by Anderson's fire

The Suffolk Bank of Boston yesterday offered the State \$100,000 for the war, and the United States a like sum. Old Massachusetts is pouring forth men and money to the contest for Freedom as freely as she did in the Revolution, when she sent more men into the field than all the Southern States together. Little Rhode Island shows the same high spirit. The Legislature yesterday apanimously voted \$500,000 for the war, the banks have offered \$135,000 to the State, and a single firm in Providence has offered \$100,000.

Our Charleston correspondent, from whose animated pen we print two interesting letters this morning, says that thirty naturalized citizens, Germans and Irish, who had been compelled to enlist in the Rebel army, positively refused to fire on the American flag during the bombard ment of Sumter, and were consequently arrested and put in prison in Charleston, where they yet remain. Our correspondent gives a very vivid account of the battle of Sumter, and of the reoicings of the Rebels at their wonderful "vie-

Among the bills which were introduced in the Legislature, but failed to become laws, were the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Aid bill (vetoed by the Governor), the Congressional Apportionment bill, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, to Amend the Constitution in relation to the Court of Appeals, to provide for the sale of Quarantine Lands, to Amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of Intoxicating Drinks as a Beverage, to amend the law relative to Diverce, to Impose Tells on Railroads competing with the canals.

The patriotic feeling of the country rises higher every hour. Recruiting parties paraded all sections of Philadelphia vesterday, and the of red, white, and blue. Luzerne County, Pa., was called upon for 1,000 men, and raised them within 24 hours. Twice that number could be had, if wanted. In Michigan, Oakland County alone has offered to raise the regiment which was required from the whole State. In Iowa, the Burlington Branch of the State Bank bas directed its Cashier to advance to the Governor whatever money may be wanted to equip the troops called for by the United States Government. In all parts of Wisconsin, volunteers are coming forward in great numbers.

A Mass Meeting in support of the Union, the Constitution, and the Government, is to be held the city. The Long Bridge across the Potomac in Union square, on Saturday afternoon. It is balcoake and street counces."

makes will state the real transfer and the property of the content of the largest or property decrees which

called by our leading citizens without distinction of party, and we would carnestly suggest to the speakers thereat the imperative necessity that exists for suppressing all allusions, however harmless in themselves, to party politics and bygone differences. Let everything else remain in abeyance while we show that we are a nation, and that treason is not strong enough to over-

FALSE CLAMOR FOR PEACE. If the Mayor or Sheriff of this or any other city were asked, on taking office, whether he intended to pursue a Peace or a War policy, he would doubtless require his catechist to explain his singular question. "I certainly intend." he would add, " to do my duty, to enforce the · laws, to preserve order, and cause the constituted authorities to be respected. I mean thus to keep the peace; but if my expectations should be disappointed, so much the worse for the law-breakers." And every one not a felon at heart would say that this response was thoroughly clear and perfectly right. How is it, then, that any one has ever had,

or pretended to have, a shadow of doubt as to

President Lincoln's policy? How could any have looked to him, rather than to the Secessionists, to decide the momentous issue of Peace or War? Consider the question of Revenue alone. No Government can live without income. To cut off its supplies is to doom it to speedy overthrow and dissolution. The Secessionists seize all the Federal money in the Sub-Treasuries located within their several States, and convert to their own use all the accruing revenues as well. Thereupon, sympathizing merchants in the loyal States protest against the exaction of duties on the goods they severally import, urging that the Constitution requires all duties and imposts to be uniform throughout the country, and that, since no duties are paid to the Federal Government at the South, none can be legally exacted at the North! And the false clamorers for Peace insist that this anarchy shall be indefinitely continued! Will they show how the Government is to exist under their policy? They dare not attempt it.

Virginia sends emissarles to President Lincoln to learn whether his policy is or is not to be one of Peace. While they are awaiting their anwer, two prominent Virginians-Edmund Ruffin and Roger A. Pryor-are in the batteries surrounding Fort Sumter, amusing themselves by burling shot and shell at the National flag and its handful of defenders. Virginia has not a terror nor rebuke for these; she supinely sees her Convention cowed by a Secession rabble and likely to be driven into their toils; she hears her city mobs firing a hundred guns and mocking the heavens with their shouts of triumph over Sumter's fall, yet she only cries the louder for The Democratic Governors of the Border Slave

States, being called on by the President for their quota of Mulitia to defend the Federal authority and property, peremptorily refuse, adding a quite gratuitous rebuke of the "wicked purpose" for which these troops are required. That the Federal Government should vindicate its right to exist, by putting down armed rebellion, is abhorrent to their sensitive natures. But that the rebelshould plunder Sub-Treasuries, storm Arsenals to the Union, seems to them very natural and innocent. The Richmond Enquirer calls on the Secessionists of unseceded Virginia to organize, arm, drill, and so be ready to join the grand army of Jeff. Davis as it marches on Washington; but there is no "coercion" in this-nothing but devotion to "Southern rights." Governor Ma goffin and Vice-President Breckinridge are reported as telegraphing to Jeff. Davis that they ave Seven Thousand men in Kentucky ready to help him; but there is no "wicked purpose" of subduing anybody in that-nothing but defensive precaution, though Kentucky has peremptorily refused even to entertain the question of Secession. Tennessee, too, emphatically refuses to have part or lot in the rebellion; but Gen. Gideon J. Pillow telegraphs to Jeff. that he has Ten Thousand Tennessceans enrolled and ready to join his forces. Gov. Ellis asserts that North Carolina is appalled at the atrocious usurpation of the Federal Government in impudently affirming its own vitality, and in the same breath orders his Secessionist cronies and understrappers to seize the ungarrisoned Federal fortresses along the sencoast of that State. Virginia, when she speaks out, will doubtless parallel these utterances of

Can any loyal soul be duped by these hypocrites? They declaim against force, but only when it is employed to uphold the lawful authority of the Federal Government; they deprecate War, but only when arms menace the impunity of traitors. So long as the conflict is between seventy loyal Americans and seven thousand traitors, and the latter are safely and surely battering down a Federal fort, they consider war a nice thing; they rub their hands and chuckle with delight; and the fall of the fortress cheits a coll of exulting delight from every traitor throat in the Republic; but when there is talk of retaking the National property and strongholds thus felopiously wrested from their rightful owners, then the case is bravely altered! Then you hear that Blessed are the peace-makers"-(as they doubtless are, even though of the Paixban or Armstrong persuasion)-that a fraternal shedding of blood is horrible-that civil war is of all things most revolting, &c., &c .- all very true in its place, but a trifle too late. It should have been thought of at least three months ago.

dissembling treason.

"If we are to have an end of killing men," said a sharp French writer in behalf of Capital Punishment, "let Messieurs the assassins set the example." We think that a bad quarter whence to look for examples; but if we are to have Peace again in the land, Messieurs the rebeis will have to practice as well as preach it.

The Virginia Secessionists congregated in Richmond bad a great rejoicing over the fall of Fort Sumter, last Sunday evening. They claim to have had three thousand in procession, and hoisted the Jeff. Davis flag, fired a hundred guns, and had any amount of exulting speeches from Gov. Letcher, (rather ambiguous,) Attorney-General Tucker, and other magnates. On motion of John M. Patton, they enthusiastically Resolved, That we rejoice with high, exultant, heartieft joy a the triumph of the Southern Consideracy over the accuracy Government at Washington in the capture of Fort Souther."

Says The Richmond Enquirer:
"Many of the houses were brilliantly illuminated from attlete cellar, flags of the Southern Confederacy were abundantly dis played from roofs and windows; the streets blazed with bonfires the sky lighted with showers of pyrolechnics; and, until mid rom roofs and windows; the streets blazed with bor

-Thus the conspirators have for some time been freezying the chief "Border State" prepare her for Secession, while the gathering of gabblers known as the Convention has been sheepishly playing into the hands of the open traitors. What the sud of this audactty of treason on one side and Pobecility of Unionism on the other must result in, he must be blind indeed who could not foresee.

REVOLTING HYPOCRISY.

Of all the vices, hypocrisy is the most detestable, because with its covert deceit or its open lying is mingled the most abject cowardice. It has the malice of villai y without the courage that preserves it from contempt, and its evil designs it covers up with the garb of friendship or piety. Such we have always esteemed The Journal of Commerce. While pretending to extreme sanctimony, and vaunting to itself a holiness far above the common-place virtue of its neighbors, it has been distinguished for its unscrupulous dishonesty in its treatment of political affairs, and for the most utter disregard of truth in dealing with political opponents. We need go no further back than yesterday for evidence of the charges we bring against it. Its wicked and false spirit even its fears could not prevent it from showing in the morning paper, though still under the pretense of patriotism, while a practical display of pretended patriotism and its hypocrisy was given later in the day, when with most ludicrous baste it ran up the American flag at the bidding of a meb. One can hardly help feeling a sort of pity for one's fellow creatures when their necessities and dispositions reduce them to such abject exhibitions. The Journal of yesterday morning reiterates

the falsehood that this war is one created by the present Administration. The lie is a bold one even for that unscrupulous paper, and hardly shows its usual cunning. It should have waited. at least, till some new and startling event had drawn men's minds from the contemplation of the fact, that war had, within a week, been opened by an attack of the rebels in and about Charleston upon a fort occupied by a United States garrison, and that that fort had been reduced by this onslaught of an army of 10,000 men upon a handful of half-storved soldiers numpering only 100. And this attack was utterly approvoked except by a notice from the Administration at Washington that it desired to feed that garrison. The dispatch announcing this was intercepted by The Journal's friends, and Major Anderson was sent, instead of bread and ment, hot shot and shells! And with such facts as these still fresh in men's minds, when not even time has been allowed to those poor beleaguered men to reach this port, The Journal dares to accuse Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet of having decided in favor of war! At any rate, among the happy results of the struggle, now that it has come, we may rejoice that the spirit of patriotism has opened the eyes of the people to the character of such papers as The Journal of Commerce.

THE VOICE OF WISDOM.

The National Intelligencer has a leading article, characteristically strong and exhaustive, in support of the policy of the Administration toward

the Rebellion. " If such were needed to aggravate the souse of shame and diamay with which the particular are compelled to regard our political situation. we might find it in the causelessous of the wide spread ruis brought upon our sixt, sould, and financial in-terests by the rash and reckiess act of a single State. Acrogating preeminent championship of 'Southern rights,' without any bing in her past history or present condition to justify the pr dvil disaffection and feud, degreeously seized on the Constitu-ional election of an unacceptable President to presipitate the trend issue for which her leaders had been gradually educating se public mind throughout the long period of at least thirty years. Such was the open confession made by distinguished members of the "Sovereign Convention" which, on the Path of dinances' by which the integrity of the Federal Union has been to long meditated and cherished has at last been consumms ed and the result is before us in the marshaling of forces for an ign bie war ignobie, because inspired in its origin by no generor ideas, and impelled by no civil necessity save that which is the

" Under these circumstances, it becomes the whole country to pause and consider well whether at the bidding of a single State the foundations of the Government laid by Washington, Madiaon, and Jefferson are to be upturned, and the whole land, lately uniling with peace and plenty to be drenched with blood. We shall be told, doubtless, that the party now clothed with the responsibilities of Federal office is "sectional" in its principles and "dangerous to the insilitations of the Scuth." To this it is a sufficient reply to say that, conceding the truth of all that has been alleged to this effect, the power of the Republican party to carry into force any of its principles or measures was the cents of Secretion, as without such Secession it was a minority in every department of the Government, save one, and in th incumbent represented a minority of the American people, of the Constitution, and not by the numerical preponderance of his supporters. Was it ever before heard that in a country of qually free and brave men, the majority were in danger of being Secresion had placed in the bands of the Republican party in Congress that political power which was denied it by the popu ar suffrage, what has been done to justify the apprehensions of the South ? Even in the passage of Perritorial bills, involving the sole question at issue between the North and the South in reis tion to the extension of Slavery, we have seen this party refrain from pressing the obnexious dogma under the simple as prehenden of whose application to the common demain sev tee, if indeed they have acted at all with reference to curren con-plications, have voluntarily abandoned all their political ights in that domain, preferring to subject those rights, if claimed at all, to the uncertain arbitrament of the aword, drawn

That in a Government of the people they themselves should rise against the work of their own hands and proceed to its destruction, under the impulse of a groundless apprehension, presents an anomaly before which the student of politics and of human nature may well stand nghast. "But it becomes us," fitly concludes The Intelligencer, " to be not less patriotic than the Romans, with whom it was a crime to despair of the Republic; and instead of drawing from the perds which environ us the maxims of despondency, let us rather gird up the loins of our mind to more vigorous exertions "for the salvation of our beloved but distracted " land."

TPHOLDING THE LAWS.

A correspondent fancies be has made a great discovery-this, namely, that the President of the United States is not "sworn to support the laws." Who said he is ! Here is the oath he takes: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office

of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protest and defend the Constitution of the United States." That Constitution (Art. II) in enumerating the luties of the President, says:

" He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Now, then, the President having sworn fidelity to the Constitution as above, and the Constitu-

tion having made it his express duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," who can doubt that he has sworn to execute the laws. to the extent of his ability? If you mean by supporting the laws executing them, he is clearly sworn to that; if you don't mean this, it is no matter whether you mean anything or nothing. And, as that same Article begins by saying "The Executive power [not a part of it] shall be " vested in a President of the United States," we cannot imagine what our correspondent would be driving at. We hold distinctly Mis position: that the President is expressly charged with the duty of maintaining the Union and enforcing the laws, and that he has no right to shrink from the discharge of this duty. A National Convention may possibly have power to dissolve the Union or legalize its dismemberment; but neither the President nor Congress has any such right. They must obey and uphold the Constitution as they find it. When, therefore, the Secessionists ask, "Why don't you let us go peaceally ?"the most obvious answer is-Because the Constitution gives no one power to do it, while it expressly imposes on the President a solemn obligation to uphold the Union and enforce the laws.

The Herald characterizes the reports which

appeared in the journals of Tuesday, in regard

to the striking demonstration of popular disfavor with which it was visited on the day previous, as false, mean, and malicious. So far as THE TRIBUNE is concerned, we have only to say that every word which we stated is literally true. We abstained from mentioning in our issue of Monday that The Herald expected an attack on Sunday night, and that a police force was kept in reserve in the down-town stations, ready to protect it if necessary, lest by so doing the threatened attack might be precipitated. But on Monday the popular manifestation was so broad and unmistakable that we could not, as chroniclers of the times, ignore it. Its effect upon The Herald was made strikingly manifest n its tone next day, and yesterday it went so far as to say: " In regard to the display of the 'American flag, no one asked us to do so. It was unnecessary to take that trouble. The glorious flag of the Union is our flag, and long may it wave." It was perhaps unfortunate for The Herald that when the people gathered and demanded the raising of the Amercan flug, it was obliged to send out and purchase a supply, having a day or two before, in anticipation of a very different feeling among the people, provided itself with a set of Secession

There are crafty knaves at work to get two or three petly newspaper concerns in this City mobbed because of their disloyalty. We implore every patriot to set his face sternly against every form of lawless violence. The least considerable outbreak here at this time would be trumpeted from Baltimore to the Rio Grande as a foretaste of "bread riots" and a civil war in this city Friends of the country! maintain order everywhere, and thus present a magnificent spectacle of Free Millions at once determined and unanimous! Do not advertise the tools of Secession among us, and they will very soon die out-to be persecuted is their only hope. Let them severely alone!

North Carolina not only voted not to secode, but her people refused even to permit a Convention to be held to consider the question. Yet we hear that Gov. Ellis, who spurns the suggestion of calling out militia to uphold the Union and Constitution, is keen enough at egging on his satellites to seize the Federal forts for Jeff. Davis & Co., in the teeth of the express vote of his own constituents. Here is one of the dispatches from a Democratic stronghold:

Germanoko April 15.—The proclamation had a thrilling effect here Artife company immediately mustered, and with others. numbering 500, see now en route for Fort Marton, and will take passession of it at 7 o'clock to night."

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 11th, makes the statement, as from Col. Ben. McCullough's men to seize the Federal Capitol. McCullough has been in the neighborhood of Washington for some time past, making secret visits at night to a promoent Banker in Washington, who is in the interest of Rebels.

We understand that Mayor Wood last evening called on the Metropolitan Police for protection from apprehended violence,

ANTICIPATED RIOT IN JERSEY CITY.

Early last evening an American fir was thrown to the breeze from the top of the builds. * The Ameri-can Standard office. This was done by order of Jesse Wandel, owner of the property, who feared that damage would be done to the building.

About 9 o'clock in the evening, a party of about two madred, mostly boys, from 15 to 20 years of age, marched through the streets with flage, hooting and yelling. They were led by "Mickey Free," the pedesrian, who was attired in a continental uniform Mickey was kept in a nearly perpendicular position by two young gentlemen, with whom he was locked arms.

The Independence Guard, Capt. Graham, met last right at the Hudson House, for the purpose of dritting. About 200 persons were present. Sergeant Hughes called for an expression in favor of the Union, which was responded to by every member present. The company will held themselves in readiness to respond to the call of the Governor at an hour's notice. They are now receiving recruits, and desire to have their company

The Hudson Guard, Capt. Hopper, met last night for drill, and received 30 new recruits. They meet on Friday night to take action in reference to the national dif-

THE HAMBURG MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE .- We learn hat the Government has contracted with the Hamburg Steampship Company for the transportation of the United States mails from this city to Hamburg. The steamsaips of this line comprise the Saxonia, Borussia Hammonia, Teutopia, and Bavaria, and their days of departure will be on each alternate Saturday, commencing on the 4th of May next.

MUTINEERS .- The atcamship Glasgow, from Liver pool, brings home for trial, sent by the United States Consul, four seamen, late of the ship General Parkhill, for killing Capt. Prince of that vessel. They were taken in charge at Quarantine by Officers Vanderzee, O'Brien, and Stack of the Harbor Police. The names of the prisoners are John Kelly, John Riley, Frank Colline, and F. L. Featherstone.

ROBBED IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.—On Monday evening, among the crowd egilented in The Evening Post office, was Mr. Mayning Danies of Newark, N. J. While waiting to be served with a paper, his pocket was picked of a waite containing a few deliars in bills, a check for \$100 on the Merchants' bank of this city, a \$00 check on the Mechanics' Bank of Newsrk, and a diamond pin, the whole valued at \$171. Vesterday the check on the Merchanics' Bank was presented at the counter of the institution for payment. The institution beling it was immediately arrested by Officer Randall of the Third Wad, who conveyed him before Justices Relly. The prisoner, who is a shownaker, gave his nave as Timothy Stully. He was committed to answer. Another man was robbed at the mane time and place of \$300 in bills and valuable papers.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The Position of Senator Donglas.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 17, 1861. In reply to an inquiry from Missouri as to bia policy, Mr. Douglas has just telegraphed the following:

" I deprecate war, but if it must come I am with my country, and for my country under all circumstances and in every contingency. Individual policy most be subordinate to the public safety."

From Washington.

The Post-Office Department has prepared circular instructions in relation to the recent passage of posted laws, etc. It is therein explained that cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing not less than eight ounces, and packages weighing not less than eight ounces, and packages of seeds or cattings, not exceeding eight onnes in weight, shall be charged in the pessage at the rate of one cost as ounce, or fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States under 1,500 miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, over 15,000 miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, over 15,000 miles. counce, or fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States neder 1,500 miles, and at the rate of two cents an oance, or fraction of an ounce, over 15,000 miles, to be prepaid by stamps. All puckages except seeds or cuttings must be so packed and marked that their true character may be seen. Maps, engravings, ithographs, or photographic prints on rollers or on paper covers; books, bound or enbound; phonographic paper and letter envelopes, are to be deemed mailable matter and charged in the postage by the weight of the package—not in any case to exceed four pounds—as the rate of one per centan onnes or fraction of an ounce the fact of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over 1,000 miles, to be prepaid by stamps. The Treasury Department has issued an order directing that the name of First Lieutenant Rogers be atricken from the roll of the Revenue Service for having while in command of the Revenue Service for having while in command of the Revenue Cutter Heavy Dodge, in violation of his official oath and of the Texas.

the Government, surrendered his vessel to Texas. Edmand C. Carrington, formerly of Virginia, was day appointed Attorney-General for the District of J. M. Fleming, Attorney for the Eastern District of

Tennessee.

Joseph Gilman, Marshal for New-Hampshire.

Wright Hays, Marshal for Rhode Island.
George Leonard Davis, Paymaster of the Navy.
Col. Charles Lee Jones to day resigned his commission as Adjutant-General of the District of Columbia Militia.

There is no ground for the report that Jefferson De-

The Constitutional Convention BIL. ALBANY, Wednesday, April 17, 1861.

The Governor is not disposed to sign the Consdictional Convention bill.

Death of Nathaniel J. Bowditch.

Boston, Wednesday, April 17, 1861. Nathaniel J. Bowditch died last night at his cond dence in Brooklyn, aged 56 years. The Wrecked Schooner.

Squan, Wednesday, April 17, 186L

The schooner's name that was wrecked yesterday F. J. Brognard of New-York. The timber is strews along the beach. No bodies have been found yet

Gov. Buckingham's Military Staff.

NEW-LONDON, Wednesday, April 17, 1861. His Excellency Gov. Buckingham has made the following appointments upon his Staff for the year casuing: Aids, Cols. H. H. Osgood of Norwich, and Henry R. Bond of New-London; Adjutant-Goneral, Gen. J. D. Williams of Hartford; Commissary-General, Col. Henry W. Birge of Norwich; Quartermaster-General, Col. J. M. Hathaway of Suffields Pay paster-General, Col. Wm. O. Irish of New-London

The High Water at Montreal.

The High NATHEAL, Wednesday, April 17, 1851.

The inundation is subsiding. The water has faffer six fort since Monday evening. The damage in the rity is about \$1,000,000; no certain loss of life. The neighboring villages suffered severely. Great numbers of horses, cuttle and pige were drowned. There was severe enow storm has night. The river is full of ice, and it is said to be still fast a few miles below the

Organization of the Pacific Tele-

Rochester, N. Y., Wednesday, April 17, 1861.
The Pacific Telegraph Company was organized in this city to day, and the following persons elected Directorse Hiram Sibley, Israe Rabbs, Josiah H. Wsde, Israe R. Ellwood, Charles M. Stebbins, J. R. Walker, G. H. Berryhill, Edward Creighton, Samuel L. Selten, T. Adams, John H. Harmon, Benj. F. Fichlin, Albert W. Bee, Jas. S. Graham, Jos. Medbery. At the meeting of Directors, J. H. Wade was elected President; Hiram Sibley, Vice Prevident; I. R. Ellwood, Secretary and Treasurer. Active measures will be taken to insure the completion of the line to San Francisco this name the completion of the his rancisco year, the cooperation of the California Company hav-

NO COMMERCE WITH CHARLESTON.

A Greenwich street brewer sent two dray-loads of barrels of ale to the wharf of the New-York and Charleston steamers, on Tuesday, for shipment to Charleston, but before they had been shipped be received a telegraphic dispatch from the persons to whom the ale was consigned in Charleston, stating that no goods could enter that port. The shipment was thereore stopped, and the brewer took away his barrels. From this it appears that the blockade of the port of Charleston is still rigidly enforced.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICUL-TURAL SOCIETY .- The Spring Exhibition of the Brookyn Horticultural Society was opened yesterday aftercon in the large enloon attached to the Academy of Music. Formerly the exhibitions were held at the Atheneum, in Atlantic street. The collection this year is larger and better in every respect than on any year is larger and better in every respect than on any previous occasion. The principal contributors are Messrs. John Hamphrey, Poyster & Foddy of Brooklyn; George Hamlyn, gardener to W. C. Langley, B.y Ritle; Thomas Jemple, gardener to Mrs. A. Large; W. J. Ready, gardener to Mrs. Packer; Philip Zeh, gardener to Mr. A. A. Low of Brooklyn; Louis Menaud of Albany; John Friend of Gravesand; Mr. Saal, Mr. Logran, and others. Large varieties of azalias are on vabilition; also forms, patentrees, Indiarubber tree, marantas, variegated leaf plants in great variety, sago palm, pansies, camelias, japonicas, cui flowers, &C.

Among the most noticeable contributions was a Cali-Among the most noticeable contributions was a Cali-

Among the most nonceans contributions was a dar-formis pine, four years old, about 5 feet in hight, the Dracaena or Dragon tree, the American Pitcher Plant, India Rubber Plant, &c. The Sago palm is prominent on the center of a table occupied by ornamental flower ba-kets, some of which were of great beauty. There were also some fine specimens or vegetables, consistbaskets, some of which well of a were also some fine specimens or vegetables, comisting of leituce, radishes, rhubarb plants, and string beans. Of Caladidium chaolinii, six varieties from the garden of B. C. Townsend of Bay Ridge, are on exhibition. The tall in which the exhibition is held is somewhat larger than the Athenneum, but it is doubtful whether the contributions show to greater advantage of the contributions also we greater advantage in attendance during the ful whether the contributions show to greater advantage. Walface's Band was in attendance during the
evening, and added greatly to the enjoyments of the
occasion. Notwithstanding the threatening state of
the weather there was a large attendance of visions.
The exhibition will continue two days. The premiums
were awarded last night.

Dr. Geo. B. Windship will appear at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, his entertainment last eve ing being postponed on account of the storm.

BHOOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, April 18. -BHOOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, April 18. -107, 104, 109, 194, 3, 89, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, R6, 107, 104, 109, 110.

PRIZE FIGHT.-There is to be a prize fight fair morning on Staten Island. The principale, eccess, and about 150 of their friends went down last evening to the ferry-bont.